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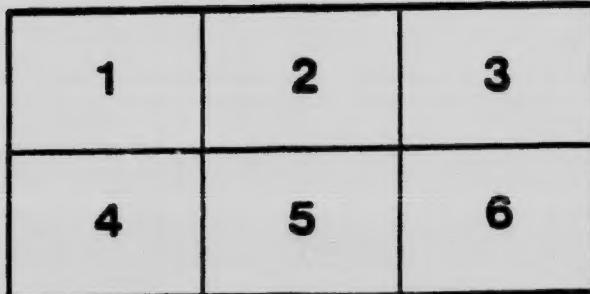
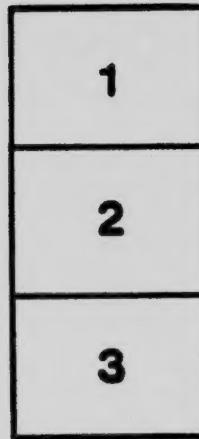
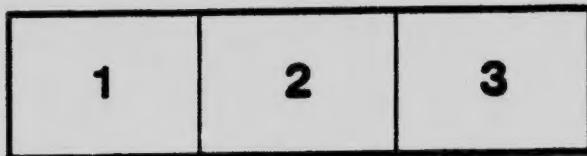
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
MINES BRANCH

HON. W. TEMPLEMAN, MINISTER; A. P. LOW, LL.D., DEPUTY MINISTER;
EUGENE HAANEL, PH.D., DIRECTOR.

BULLETIN No. 7

WESTERN PORTION
OF
TORBROOK IRON ORE DEPOSITS,

ANNAPO利S COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA.

BY

Howells Fréchette, M.Sc.

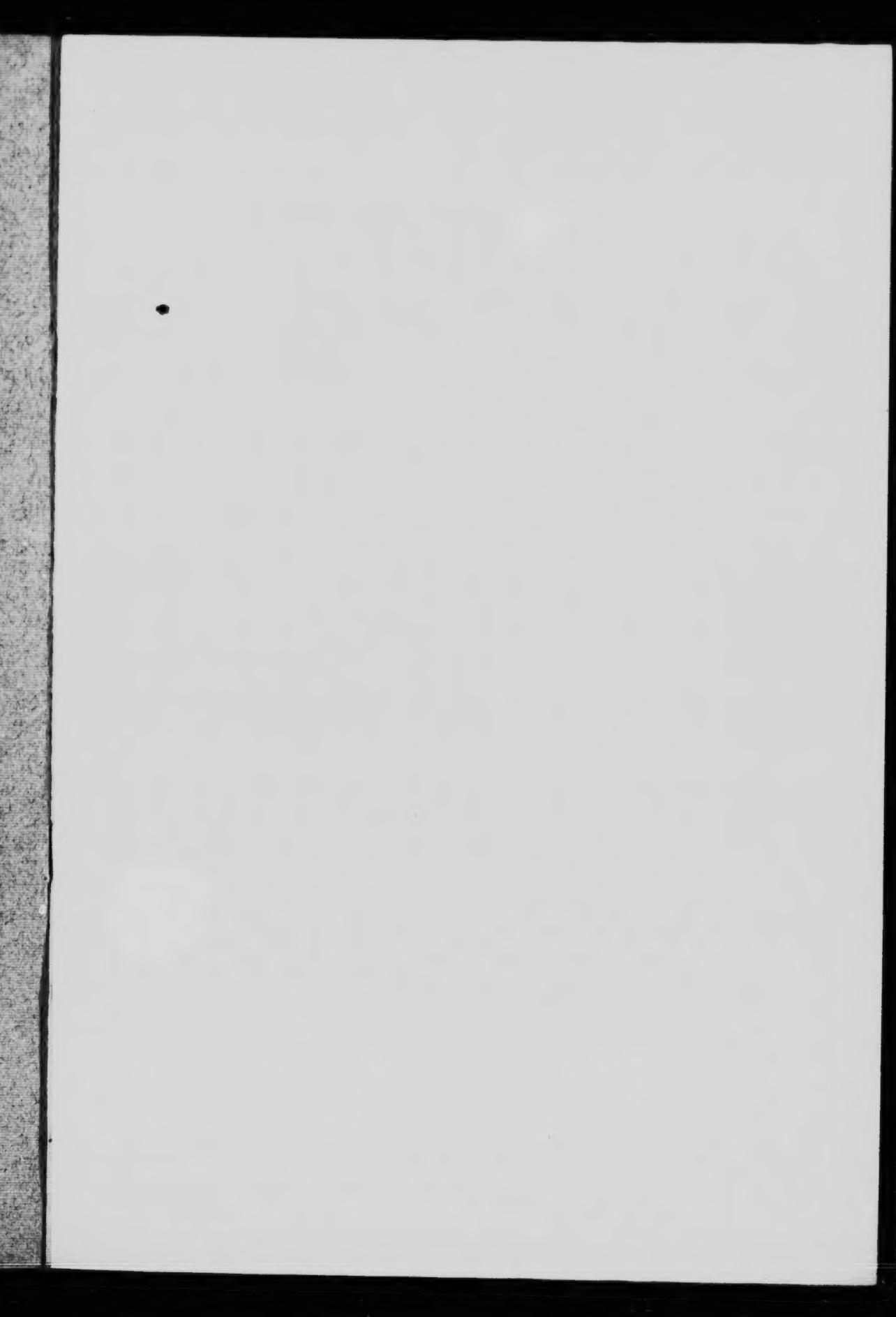


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Frontispiece.

PLATE I.



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WESTERN PORTION
OF THE
TORBROOK IRON ORE DEPOSITS.
BY
Howells Fréchette, M.Sc.

The Nietaux-Torbrook iron ore deposits are situated on the southeastern side of the Annapolis valley, in Annapolis county, Nova Scotia, about 5 miles southeast of the Dominion Atlantic railway. The ore-bearing district extends southward from the line between Kings and Annapolis counties, for a distance of about 5 miles, and is slightly over a mile in width. The Nietaux river, flowing to the north, divides the area into two parts. That to the west of Nietaux river is known as the Nietaux district; while that to the east is known as the Torbrook district.

The history and general description of the iron ore deposits are dealt with by Dr. J. E. Woodman in his report on the 'Iron Ore Deposits of Nova Scotia,' part II, chapter II. The geology and stratigraphy are described by Prof. L. W. Bailey,² and the late Mr. Hugh Fletcher.³

The rocks of the district are dark grey and black slates and quartzites, with a few intrusions of diorite and granite.

During the summer of 1910, the southwestern portion of the Torbrook district was examined. Magnetometric and topographic surveys were made, covering an area 2 miles northwest and southeast by 1½ miles northeast and southwest, lying immediately to the east of Nietaux river. The accompanying map (No. 141), which includes most of this area, has been prepared from the surveys made, and from the map accompanying Mr. Fletcher's report.

The northwestern portion of the area represented by the map has an altitude varying from 300 feet to 440 feet above sea-level, and the southeastern portion from 400 to 580 feet. Traversing the area is a valley, through which the Toobrook or Black river flows, grading from 360 feet to 220 feet above the sea.

There are two parallel zones of ore, distant about one mile from one another: one of which is on the northwest side of the area under examination—which for convenience will be referred to as the 'north side;' while the other is across the valley of Black river, near the southeast side of the area—which will be referred to as the 'south side,' or, as it is locally known, 'South mountain.'

Both on South mountain and on the north side, numerous pits have been dug exposing the ore which is in beds conformable with the slates and quartzites

¹ Publication No. 20, Mines Branch, Department of Mines.

² Geological Survey Annual Report, Vol. IX, p. 91 M.

Vol. XVI, p. 302 A.

in which they occur. The strike of the beds is N. 40° E.¹ On the north side, there are two main beds dipping about 80° to the southeast. The northernmost of these—the 'Leckie bed'—is of hard hematite which is slightly magnetic. About 100 feet southeast of this is a bed of fossiliferous magnetite known as the 'Shell' bed. On South mountain only one bed is seen. The dip of this is from 78° to 87° to the northwest. The ore in most parts of this bed is a low grade magnetite, highly siliceous, and of a waxy lustre. Very few fossils are to be seen in it.

The slates, quartzites, and iron ore are all steeply inclined. It has been pointed out by previous observers that the strata lie in a syncline and that the ore bed on South mountain is, probably, identical with one of those on the north side.

Mr. Fletcher, in his report for 1905,² states that certain investigations at the old mines in the eastern portion of the Torbrook district seem to prove that the rocks lie in several synclines between the ore exposures on South mountain and those on the north side.

The dips of the strata at various points in the area shown on the accompanying map tend to indicate that multiple folding has also taken place here. These dips, which are very steep, may be misleading, as they are doubtless effected in some cases by nearby intrusives. At present, the evidence to be seen in the dip and sequence of the strata is insufficient to make it possible to state positively the nature of the structure.

If there is multiple folding and the folds are large, the ore beds might be expected to outcrop or approach within workable distance of the surface within the Black River basin.

Magnetometric Surveys.

Magnetometric surveys were made on both South mountain and on the north side, with lines of observation connecting.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

A base line 6,400 feet long, approximately following the line of pits in the South Mountain ore, was laid off, and cross lines were turned at intervals of 300 feet, and in some places intermediate lines were run. The length of the cross lines averaged 1,700 feet to the north of the base line, and 1,250 feet to the south. Magnetometric observations for vertical and horizontal intensity were made at intervals of 50 feet along these lines, and at such other points as were deemed necessary. It had been hoped to locate the presence of additional beds of ore, and discover lines along which these beds approach the surface, due to multiple folding. Unfortunately, no such results were obtained, but the known bed was traced from pit No. 1, on Obadiah Brown's farm, westward to Black river.

The magnetism of this bed is weak throughout most of its length. For a distance of 1,300 feet, with the exception of about 300 feet, it could not be traced magnetically, and as there were no pits within this stretch it could not be ascer-

¹ All bearings are referred to astronomic north.

² Summary Report of Geol. Survey, 1905, p. 120.

tained, without much trenching, whether the ore is continuous but non-magnetic, or absent.

The presence of two faults was observed. The first of these, marked No. 1 on the plan, offsets the bed about 100 feet to the northwest. The second fault, marked No. 2, is 730 feet southwest of the first, and offsets the bed about 55 feet to the southeast. From this point the bed was traced without interruption to the point where it crosses Black river, about 1,100 feet down stream from the mouth of a small creek which flows into Black river.

The maps issued with the reports of Fletcher and Woodman show an offset of the bed at Black river. The line of outcrop from the southwest is shown as meeting the river at the point 1,100 feet down stream from the mouth of the creek; but the line from the northeast is shown as meeting Black river at the mouth of the creek. This is certainly incorrect. No outcrop was found to the southeast of pit No. 13, nor did the magnetometer indicate magnetic disturbances.

NORTHERN SIDE.

A base line 8,850 feet long was run, parallel to the south base line, near the northside beds. Cross lines were run at intervals of from 50 feet to 200 feet, averaging in length 650 feet to the north of the base line and 450 feet to the south. Magnetometric readings were taken at intervals of 50 feet along these lines, and in the neighbourhood of the ore additional readings were taken every $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The magnetometer indicated the presence of four magnetic beds more or less parallel to each other. The southeasternmost is the 'Shell' bed already mentioned, and indicated on the map as No. 1. This bed is strongly magnetic throughout its length in the area surveyed. About 65 feet to the northwest of the 'Shell' bed is No. 2 bed, which is only slightly magnetic in places. This is probably very narrow, and of no commercial value. No. 3 bed, lying about 100 feet northwest of No. 1, is the Leckie bed. It is somewhat more magnetic than No. 2, but cannot be traced continuously by means of the magnetometer. Varying in distance from about 350 feet to 750 feet to the northwest of No. 1 bed, is No. 4. The magnetism is very low, and the bed could only be traced for short distances. A trench which cuts this reveals the fact that it is only a bed of rather highly ferruginous slate.

The magnetometric survey indicated the presence of a number of faults, five of which are well defined and are shown on the plan. Following the beds from northeast to southwest, the first fault, No. 3, offsets the beds about 50 feet to the northwest. Eighteen hundred feet from No. 3 is No. 4 fault, the direction of which is almost due west. The offset is over 700 feet. No. 5 fault offsets the beds 50 feet to the northwest, and No. 6 offsets about 75 feet to the southeast. No. 7 fault is to the west of the Bloomington road. The offset here is about 70 feet to the southeast.

Contours of elevation above sea-level, for 10 ft. intervals, are shown in brown on the map.

Nature of Ore.

SOUTH MOUNTAIN

The following analyses, taken largely from Dr. Woodman's report, will serve to show the character of the ore on South mountain.

Analysis of South Mountain Iron Ore.

| Sample No. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|---------|---------|-------|-------|---------|----|
| Metallic iron..... | 22.92 | 33.60 | 47.88 | 55.69 | 47.00 | 49.51 | 36.41 | 34.73 | 55.45 | 5.53 | 36.41 | 48.03 | 45.62 | 43.40 | 46.64 | 30.88 | |
| Insoluble matter..... | 53.62 | 40.17 | 16.75 | 15.48 | (20.20) | (19.56) | ..... | 20.49 | 13.03 | (12.68) | ..... | (19.11) | (22.16) | ..... | ..... | (33.16) | |
| Alumina..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.70 | 5.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2.50 | ..... | 6.20 | 4.83 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Lime..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4.55 | 2.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.95 | ..... | ..... | 2.95 | 4.15 | ..... | ..... | ..... |  |
| Magnesia..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.45 | 0.90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.43 | ..... | 0.43 | ..... | 0.38 | 0.42 | ..... | ..... |  |
| Phosphorus..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1.39 | 0.745 | ..... | ..... | 3.192 | ..... | 1.00 | ..... | 1.32 | 1.44 | ..... | 1.738 | ..... |  |
| Sulphur..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.051 | 0.009 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 0.003 | ..... | 0.003 | ..... | 0.005 | 0.01 | ..... | ..... |  |

*Silica.

1. Selected sample of best 'ore' from pit No. 13, on the west bank of Black river.
2. Average sample taken from outcrop 1,100 feet northeast from Black river.
3. Sample from pit No. 11.
4. Sample from pit No. 10.
5. Sample from dump beside pit No. 9.
6. Sample from pit No. 9.
7. Sample selected from a 3 ton dump beside trench No. 8.

8. Sample from a 4 ft. belt of ore in trench No. 8.
9. Sample from trench No. 8.
10. Sample selected from a 2 ton dump beside pit No. 4.
11. Sample selected from the main belt of ore in pit No. 4.
12. Sample selected from a 1 ton dump beside pit No. 3.
13. Sample selected from a 4 ft. belt of ore in pit No. 3.
14. Sample from a 4 ft. belt of ore in pit No. 3.
15. Sample selected from a 1 ton dump beside pit No. 1.
- 16 and 17. Samples from pit No. 1.



No. 2 mine, Canada Iron Corporation, Timmins, N. S.

It will be noted that in most places the ore is very low in iron, and highly siliceous. The analyses which show high iron content are from picked samples or samples from narrow bands in the ore bed.

The bed is made up of alternate narrow bands of ore and slate. The widest of these ore bands seldom attains a thickness of more than 5 feet. The aggregate thickness of ore averages about 8'-4" in a total thickness of 18'-10". These figures are deduced from sections measured by Mr. Fletcher.

Owing to the low grade character of the ore, and the difficulties of transportation, the Sout' Mountain bed can hardly be looked upon as showing much commercial possibility.

NORTH SIDE.

The 'Shell' bed, as before stated, is magnetite, containing numerous fossils of Lower Oriskany or Eo-Devonian age. On page 14, part I, of Dr. Woodman's report, is the following average of analyses of the ore from various parts of this bed. It is compiled from analyses from various sources:—

| | Percentage | Number of Analyses. |
|-----------------|------------|---------------------|
| Iron..... | 44.132 | 81 |
| Silica..... | 16.603 | 81 |
| Alumina..... | 4.843 | 6 |
| Lime..... | 6.790 | 7 |
| Phosphorus..... | 0.750 | 23 |
| Sulphur..... | 0.098 | 11 |

No. 1 Mine: Canada Iron Corporation.

There are a number of openings in this bed from which ore has been shipped, but at present no ore is being mined. The Wheelock, or No. 1 mine, of the Canada Iron Corporation, has been the chief producer. It was operated from 1905 to 1908, shipping ore to Londonderry, N.S. The thickness of the bed varies greatly in this mine, being as much as 18 feet in some places. The following is given by Dr. Woodman as the average analysis of the ore shipped:—

Iron..... 43.693 per cent.

Insoluble..... 17.460 "

Phosphorus..... 1.110 "

The highest average of analyses of shipments for any one month was for May, 1907:—

Iron..... 46.76 per cent.

Insoluble..... 15.19 "

About 3,500 feet west of the Wheelock mine the 'Shell' bed has been exposed in a trench for a distance of about 500 feet. The bed here is 4 feet wide. A general sample gives the following analysis:—

Iron..... 53.92 per cent.

Insoluble..... 8.25 "

On the west side of the Bloomington road a sample was taken from some ore lying near an old pit. It gives the following analysis:—

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Iron..... | 51.49 per cent. |
| Insoluble..... | 15.37 " |

The average thickness of the 'Shell' bed is 5 feet.

The Leckie bed is of hematite, practically devoid of fossils. It averages 4'-6" in thickness, but attains a maximum of 6'-6" in places. In the western part of the field the ore is slightly magnetic. An average of numerous analyses is given by Dr. Woodman, as follows:—

| | Percentage. | Number of Analyses. |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| Iron..... | 49.427 | 250 |
| Silica..... | 14.868 | 55 |
| Alumina..... | 4.168 | 15 |
| Lime..... | 4.235 | 11 |
| Magnesia..... | 0.534 | 9 |
| Manganese dioxide..... | 0.591 | 11 |
| Phosphorus..... | 0.952 | 75 |
| Sulphur..... | 0.071 | 17 |

No. 2 Mine: Canada Iron Corporation.

At present, the only mine being operated on this bed is No. 2 of the Canada Iron Corporation. It is situated about 2,000 feet southwest of No. 1, or Wheelock mine. The shaft is down 500 feet, with five levels on both sides. On the west side, the levels all measure about 325 feet in length; while on the east side they vary from 150 feet to 650 feet. Cross-cuts have been driven from the second and fifth levels to the 'Shell' bed, which at this point is 100 feet to the southeast. In the levels the ore is found to vary in thickness from 3'-9" to 6'-6", with an average of about 5 feet.

This mine has the following mechanical equipment:—

Five return tubular boilers, 500 H.P.

One double drum hoist.

Two single drum hoists.

Twenty-four Murphy drills.

Eleven Rand drills.

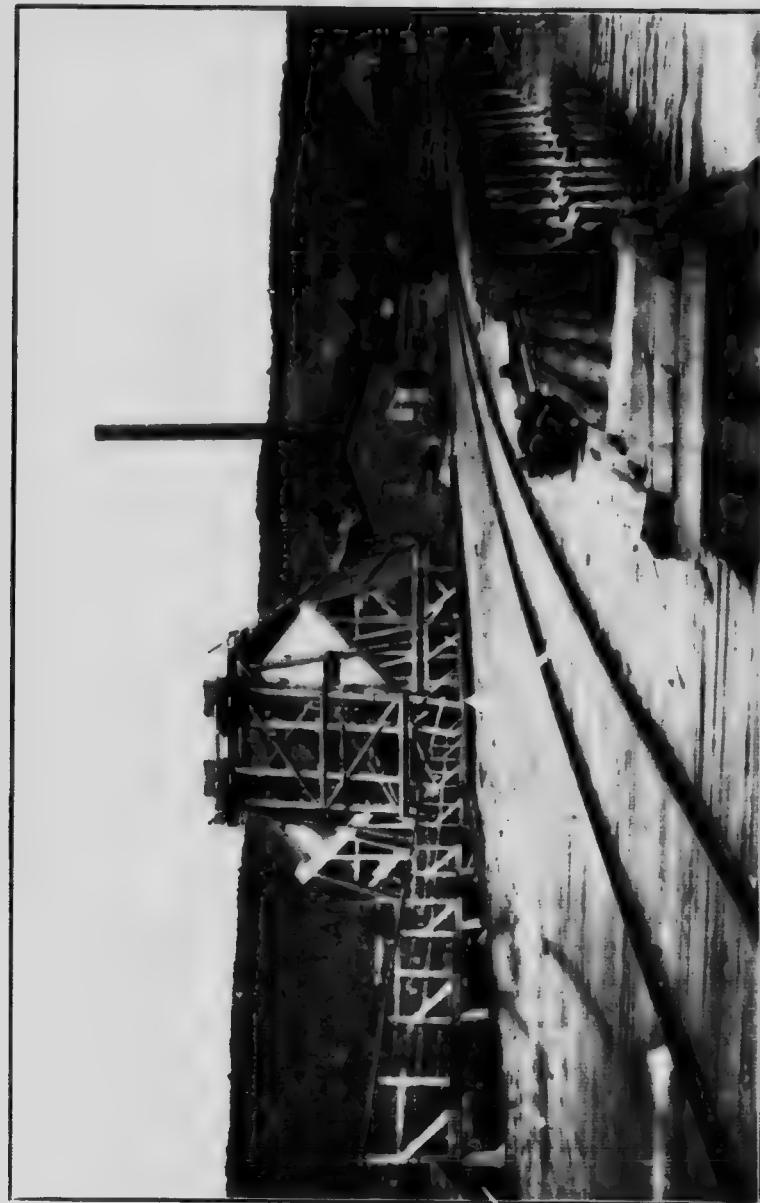
One Leonard-Ball tandem compound engine, 13" and 22" x 12" stroke. This engine runs at 250 R.P.M., which gives about 125 H.P.

Two Gates crushers, No. 6.

Two Zimmer picking tables, 70 feet long.

Power House.

Four return tubular boilers, 500 H.P.



Storage tanks, Port Waikato, N.Z.

One Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon duplex, cross compound air compressor, capacity 1,600 cubic feet free air, delivering at 90 pounds per square inch (which can be varied to 130 pounds if necessary).

One 35 K.W. Allis-Chalmers-Bullock D.C. generator, direct connected.

Working two nine-hour shifts, this mine has an output of 260 tons per day. There are about 80 men employed underground and 50 on the surface.

All the ore raised is crushed to 3", and passed over Zimmer shaking tables, where it is hand picked. By finer crushing and further concentration, the percentage of iron might be increased materially, as the ore carries considerable attached rock.

During the past year, 11,000 tons of ore was shipped; which ran about 48 per cent in metallic iron, and 1.5 per cent in phosphorus.

The total quantity of ore raised from this mine was about 55,000 tons at the end of 1910.

Transportation.

A branch line 3½ miles long connects the Torbrook mines with the Halifax and Southwestern railway at Nictaux.

At present all the ore is shipped over the Halifax and Southwestern railway to Port Wade: a distance of 55 miles, and thence by vessel to its destination. At Port Wade, a storage bin and loader were installed during the early part of 1910. From the storage bin—which has a capacity of 7,000 tons—the ore is transferred by a bucket conveyor to a hopper at the outer end of the wharf, which delivers into the loading chutes.

Drill Holes.¹

Three drill holes are shown on the accompanying map. One is on South mountain, and two are on the north side.

No. I is on the farm of Sam. McConnell, about 3,050 feet northeast of Black river. It was sunk in 1901 by the calyx drill of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia, to a depth of 195 feet.

¹ Information relative to drill holes is taken from Dr. Woodman's Report on the Iron Ores of Nova Scotia.

'The log below is from the original by Mr. James Phinney, driller. A slightly different version is in Nova Scotia Mines Department Report for 1901, page 74:—'

| Material. | Length, Ft. | Total Length. |
|--|----------------|------------------|
| Surface detritus..... | 3 | 3 |
| Loose dark blue slate, first distinct core..... | 20 | 32 |
| Broken blue slate..... | 27 | 59 |
| South side of core iron, north side slate..... | 3 | 62 |
| Black magnetite..... | 20 | 92 |
| South side of core slate, north side iron..... | 8 | 100 |
| Hard dark slate, almost black..... | 30 | 130 |
| South side of core iron, north side black slate..... | 3 | 133 |
| Black magnetite..... | 33 | 166 |
| South side of core slate, north side iron..... | 9 | 172 |
| Hard black slate..... | 23 | 195 |

The strata dipped from 83° to 87° to the northwest, and the hole was vertical. Using 85° as the average dip in reducing the above figures to the thickness of the beds, we find the first bed of ore to be 3.1 feet thick, and the second bed of ore 8.4 feet thick, with 8.2 feet of black slate intervening.

No. 11 drill hole is situated on the farm of Lovett Parker (formerly the Josephine Wheelock farm), to the north of the Nietaux-Torbrook road, and 17 feet south of the Shell bed. This hole, which is vertical, was sunk in 1905 by the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company. 'Details from the original log are not available.'

'The summary in the Nova Scotia Mines Department Report for 1901 is as follows:—

| Material. | Thickness. | | Total length | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----|--------------|-----|
| | Ft. | In. | Ft. | In. |
| Surface material..... | 1 | 6 | 322 | 9 |
| Bluish slates..... | 321 | 3 | 331 | 7 |
| Shaly hematite with shells..... | 8 | 10 | 331 | 7 |
| Red hematite (Shell bed)..... | 55 | 4 | 386 | 11 |

The dip here is not given. Taken at the ore bed in a surface trench, it is 85° S.E. Much of the core was found. In most parts the stratification is parallel with the core, or vertical. The planes are extremely distinct, with much pyrite occurring in them. The bottom of the hole was still in ore.'¹

On the same property a diamond drill hole 115 feet long and inclined at 45° cut the shell bed 78 feet below the surface. The width of the bed here was slightly over 5 feet. This drill hole is not shown on the map.

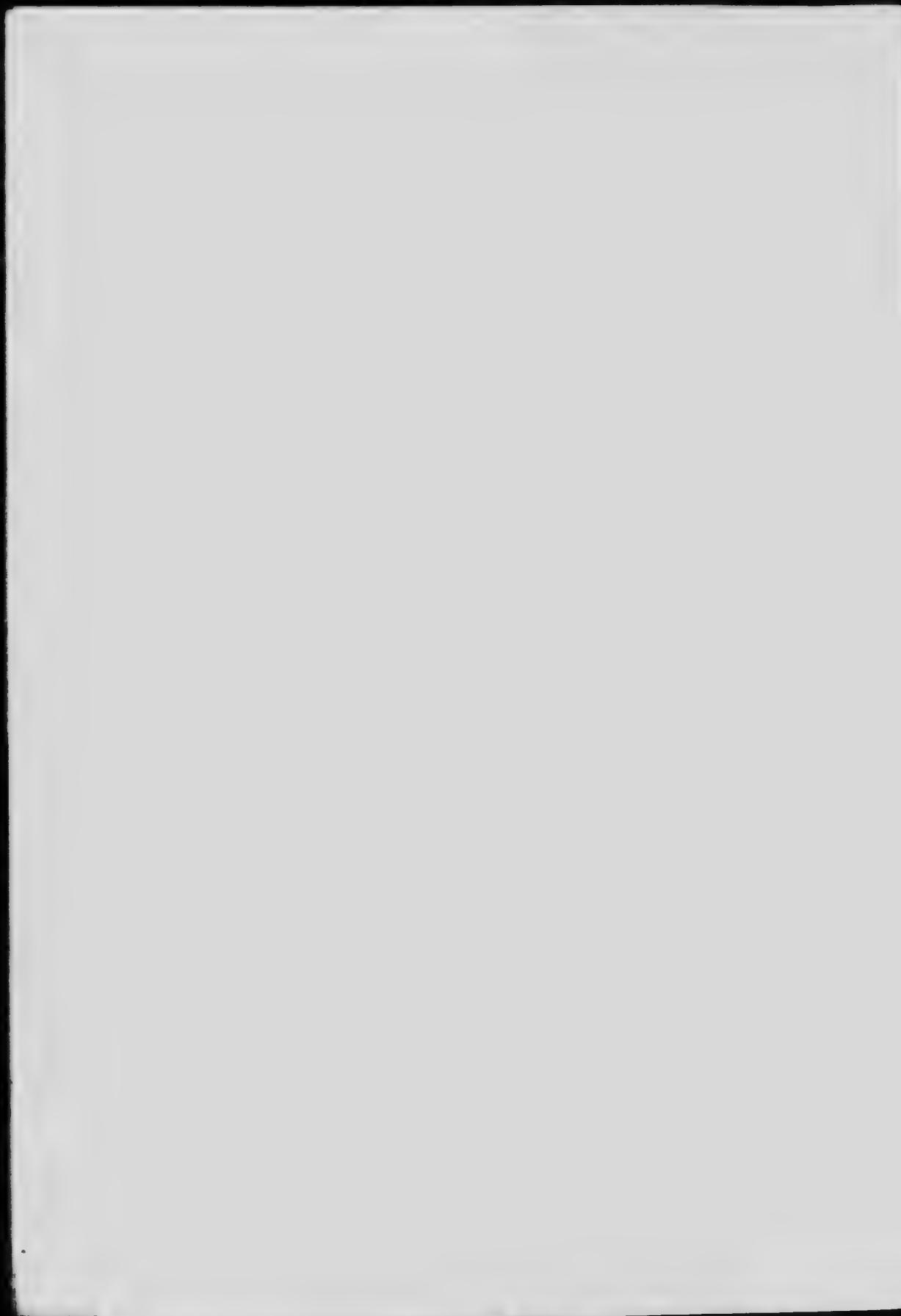
¹ Iron Ores of Nova Scotia, page 118.

² Iron Ores of Nova Scotia, page 121.



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Locating fort, showing concrete, Fort Verde, N. M.



No. III drill hole is situated to the south of the Nictaux-Torbrook road, about 375 feet northeast of the Wheelock mine. This hole—as also Nos. I and II—was sunk by the Calyx drill of the Nova Scotia Department of Mines. The hole is vertical. A summary is given in the Nova Scotia Mines Department Report for 1901, page 74. The dip at the surface was 84° S.E., decreasing to 70° at the bottom.¹

| Material. | Length, Feet. | Total Length. |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Surface detritus..... | 11 | ..... |
| Broken red and blue shale..... | 14 | 25 |
| Red and blue shale..... | 8 | 33 |
| Blue shale with blotches of hematite..... | 4 | 37 |
| Red and grey shale, lower 10 feet with calcite seams..... | 19 | 56 |
| Blue and grey slate, calcite seams..... | 50 | 100 |
| Quartzite with calcite and pyrite..... | 15 | 121 |
| Magnetic brownish red hematite and quartzite, and calcite seams..... | 13 | 134 |
| Fossiliferous magnetic red hematite, some calcite..... | 11 | 145 |
| Ditto, with increasing amount of grey slate on north side..... | 16 | 161 |
| Dark red quartzite..... | 4 | 165 |
| Grey slate and quartzite, much broken..... | 15 | 180 |
| Grey and blue slate, lower part chiefly blue with some quartzite and pyrite..... | 131 | 311 |
| Red hematite..... | 46 | 357 |
| Red hematite and red and blue slate..... | 16 | 373 |
| Red and grey slate..... | 10 | 383 |
| Ditto, with streaks of hematite..... | 14 | 397 |
| Red shale and hematite..... | 31 | 428 |
| Blue slate..... | 8 | 436 |
| Blue slate and hematite..... | 4 | 440 |
| Red hematite..... | 24 | 464 |
| Red hematite, with red shale..... | 3 | 467 |
| Red hematite..... | 4 | 471 |
| Red hematite, with red shale..... | 5 | 476 |
| Red hematite and blue shale..... | 6 | 482 |
| Blue shale, lower part with calcite seams..... | 79 | 561 |
| Blue shale and quartzite..... | 70 | 631 |

Magnetic Concentration Tests.

Magnetic concentration tests by the Gröndal method of separation have been carried on by Mr. G. C. Mackenzie in the testing laboratories of the Department of Mines at Ottawa, upon samples of Torbrook ore, both from the Hematite and Shell ore veins, results of which will be published in a separate report.

¹ Iron ores of Nova Scotia, page 120.

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REPORTS, AND MAPS OF ECONOMIC INTEREST.

PUBLISHED BY THE

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REPORTS.

1. Mining Conditions of the Klondike, Yukon. Report on—by Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., 1902.
2. Great Landslide at Frank, Alta. Report on—by R. G. McConnell and R. W. Brock, M.A., 1903.
3. Investigation of the different electro-thermic processes for the smelting of iron ores, and the making of steel, in operation in Europe. Report of Special Commission—by Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., 1904. (Out of print.)
4. Rapport de la Commission nommée pour étudier les divers procédés électro-thermiques pour la réduction des minerais de fer et la fabrication de l'acier employés en Europe. (French Edition), 1905. (Out of print.)
5. On the location and examination of magnetic ore deposits by magnetometric measurements—by Eugene Haanel, Ph.D., 1904.
6. Limestones, and the Lime Industry of Manitoba. Preliminary Report on—by J. W. Wells, 1905.
7. Clays and Shales of Manitoba: their Industrial Value. Preliminary Report on—by J. W. Wells, 1905. (Out of print.)
8. Hydraulic Cements (Raw Materials) in Manitoba: Manufacture and Uses of. Preliminary Report on—by J. W. Wells, 1905.
9. Mica: Its Occurrence, Exploitation, and Uses—by Fritz Cirkel, M.E., 1905. (Out of print.)
10. Asbestos: Its Occurrence, Exploitation, and Uses—by Fritz Cirkel, M.E., 1905. (Out of print: see No. 69.)
11. Zinc Resources of British Columbia and the Conditions affecting their Exploitation. Report of the Commission appointed to investigate—by W. R. Ingalls, 1905.
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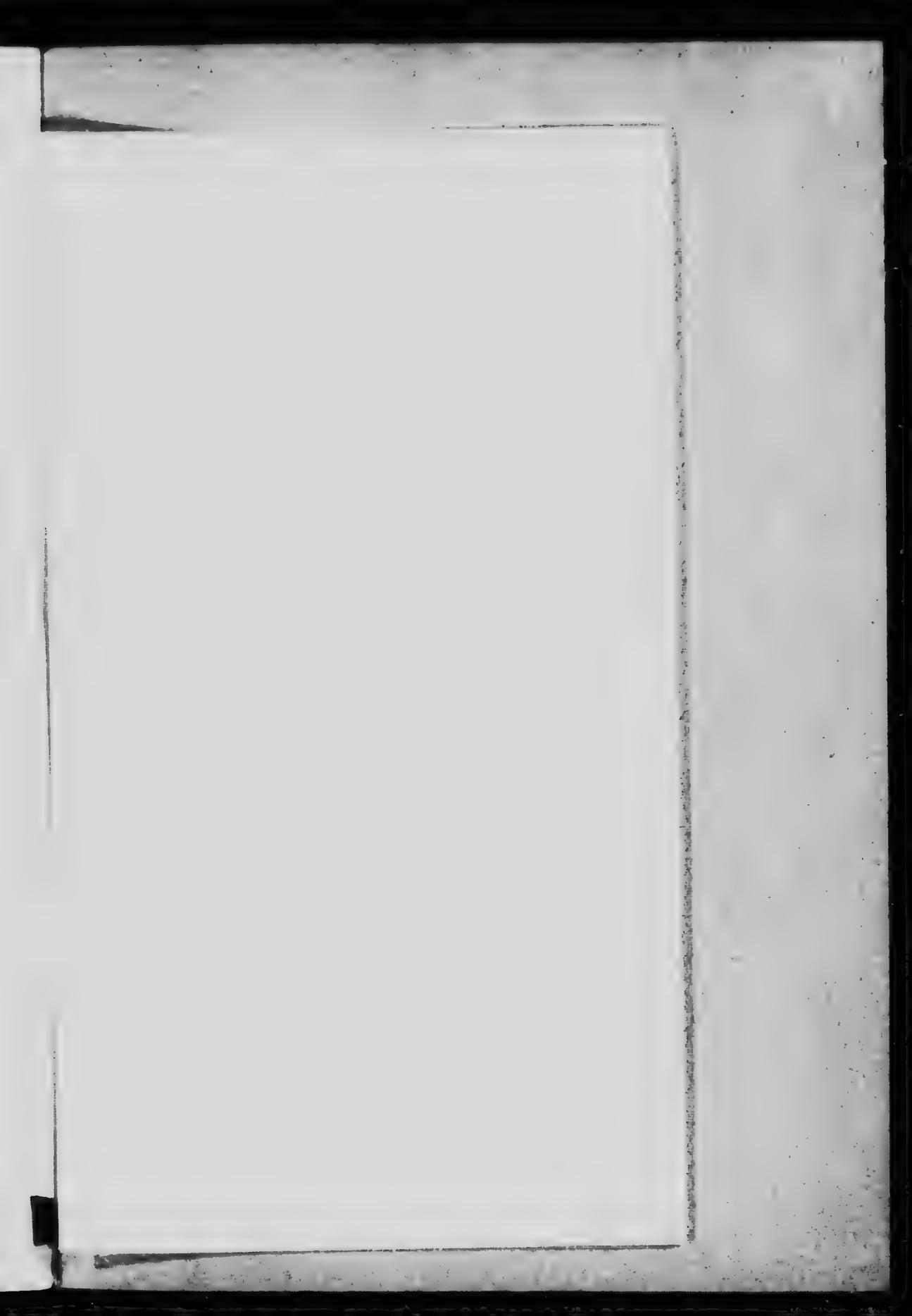
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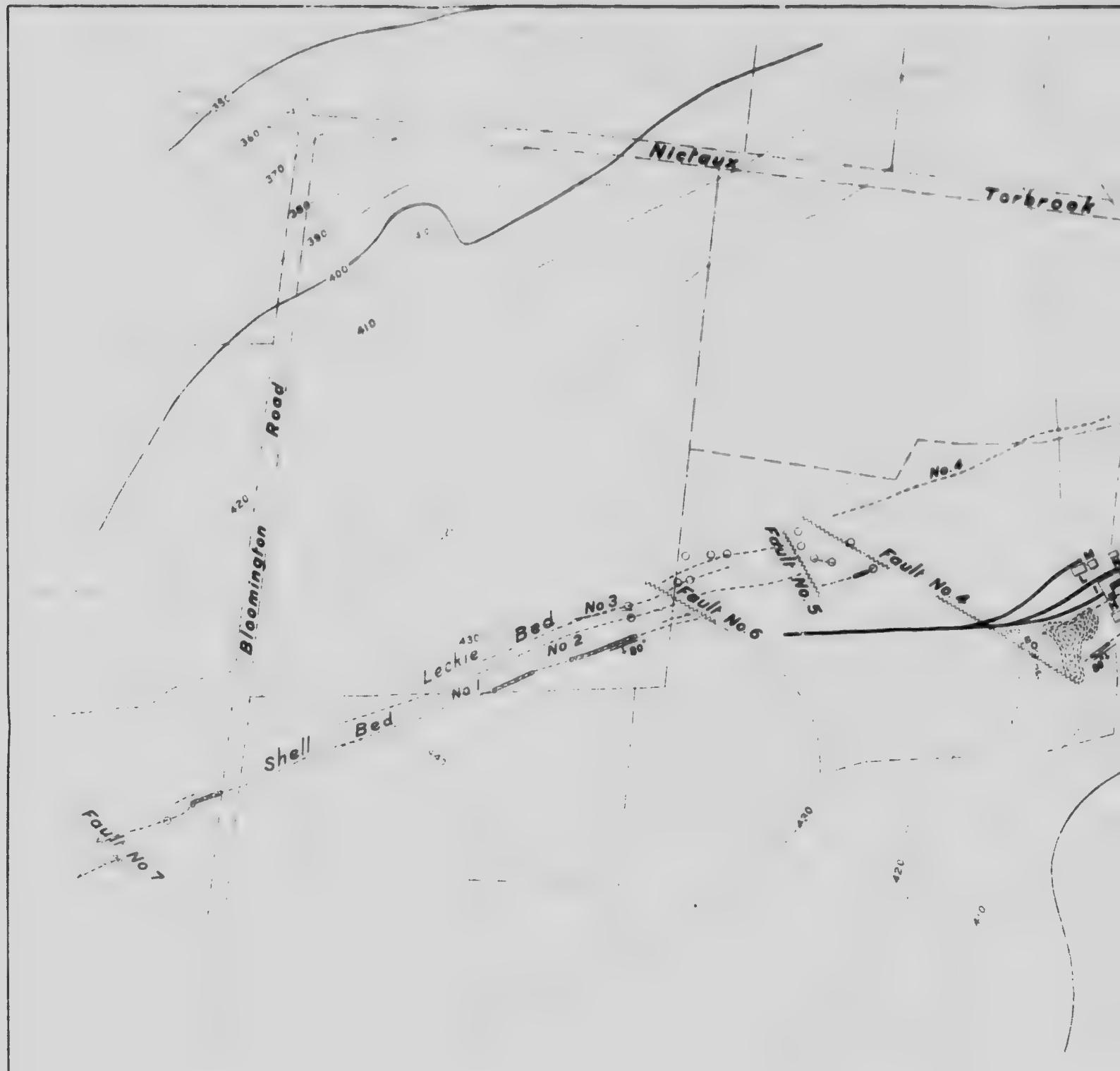
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MAP
OF
SOUTHWEST PART
OF

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES
MINES BRANCH

HON W TEMPLEMAN MINISTER A PLOA D DEPUTY MINISTER
EUGENE MAHAN PH D SECRETARY



FINES
inch



Railway to Niclaux

100
200
250
270
280
290
291
293

220
230
240
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260
270
280

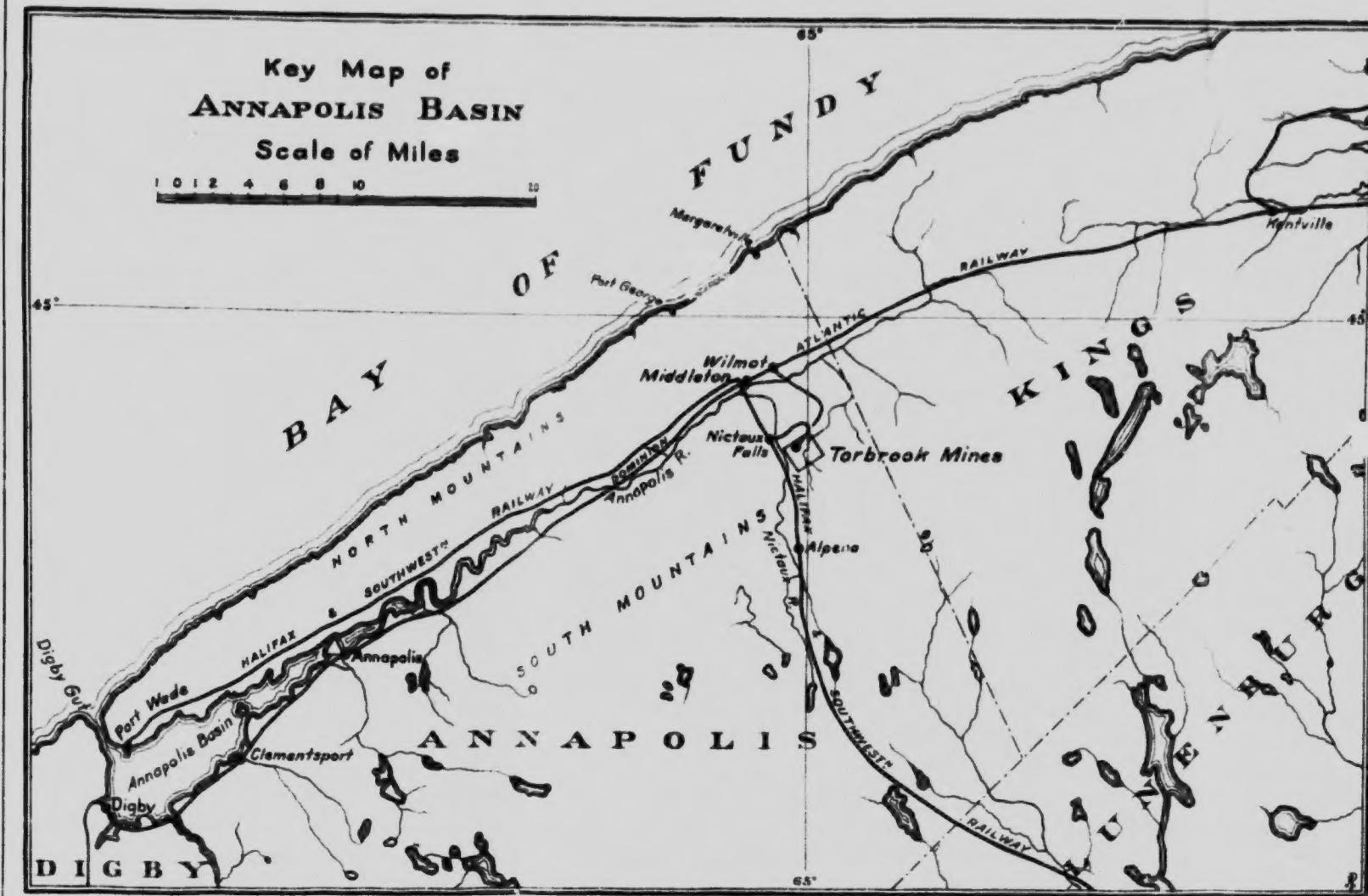
Int. North

MAP
OF
SOUTHWEST PART
OF
TORBROOK IRON-BEARING DISTRICT
ANNAPO利S COUNTY
NOVA SCOTIA

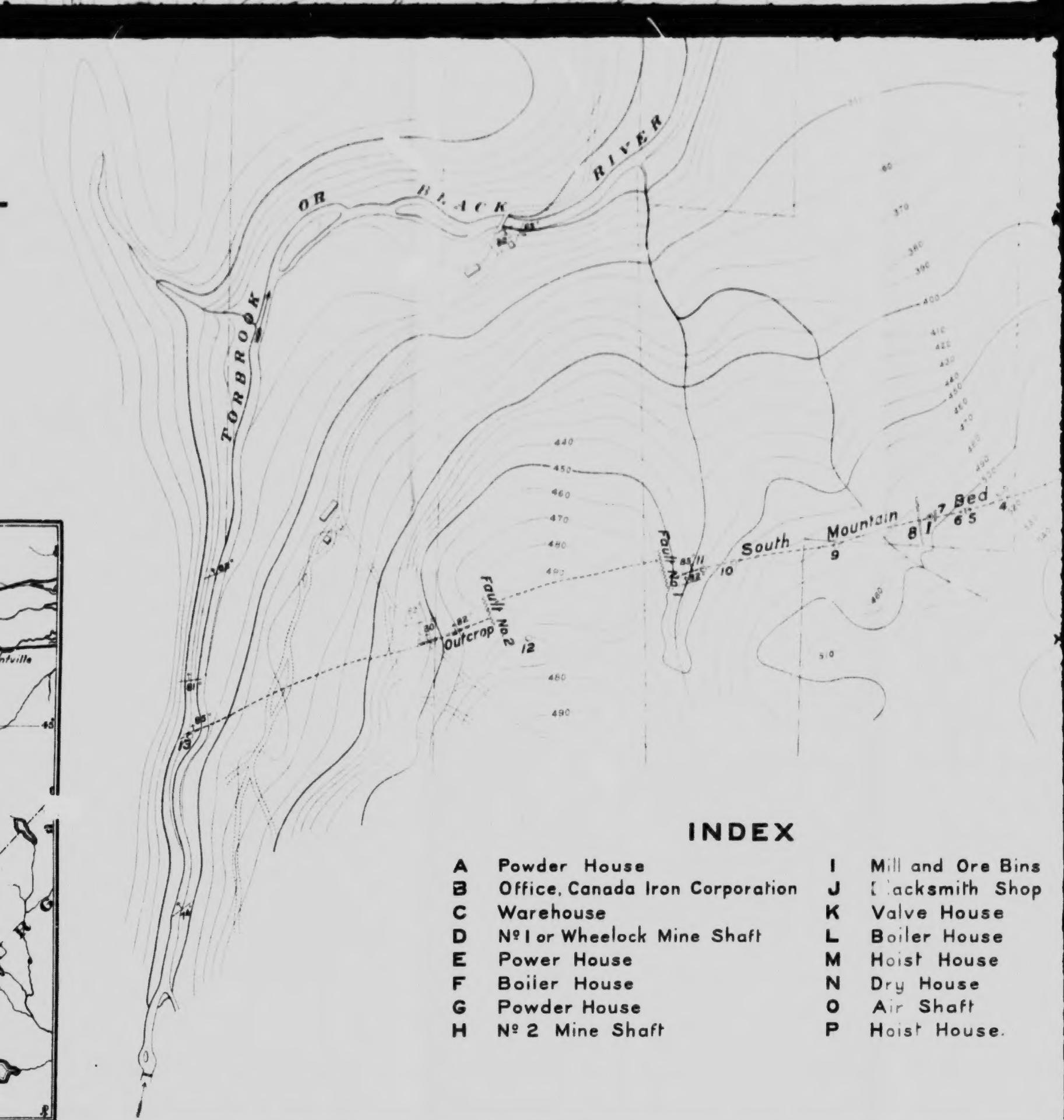
Surveyed by Howells Fréchette, M.Sc.
1910

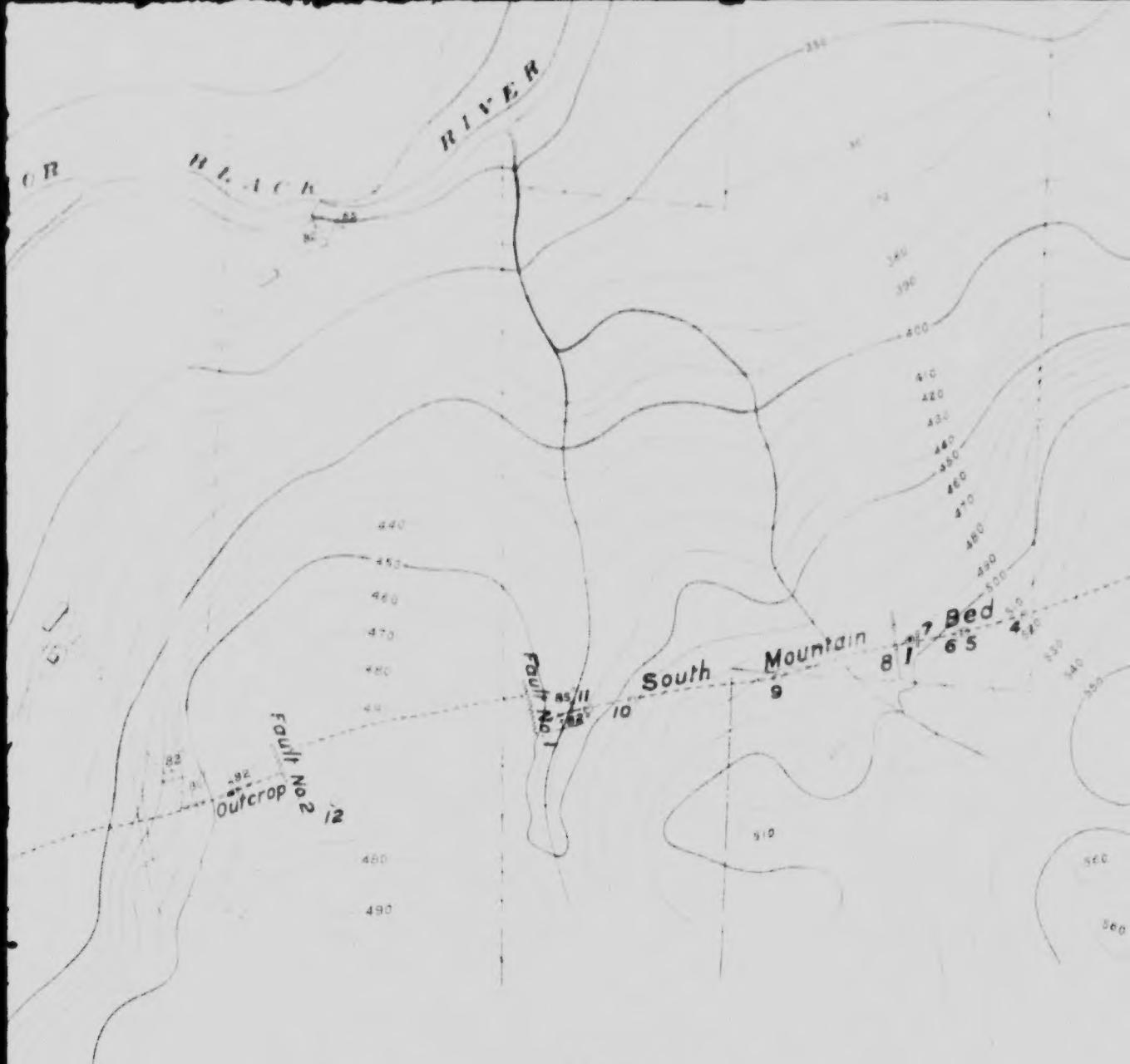
Scale of Feet

500 400 300 200 100 0 500 1000



L.H.S. Pereira, Draughtsman
H.E. Baine, Chief Draughtsman





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LEGEND

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